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Partial Replacement on Cement with Flyash and Cowdung Ash

N. V. Manjunath[1], P. Karthikeyan[2], J. Kumaraguru[2], E. Sankar[2], S. Praveen[2]

[1]Assistant Professor, [2]UG Student,
[1,2]Department of Civil Engineering, Bannari Amman Institute Technology, Sathyamangalam, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT

The usage of cement in concrete is rising day by day. Cement is mostly used in Civil Engineering filed due to the infra structures development and urbanization. The production of cement is emitting the carbon dioxide and effect the environmental problem like global warming, etc. The way to reduce carbon dioxide in cement by the waste material. The fly ash is massive waste disposal in power plants. Cow dung is a used for fuel in domestic proposes like cooking, etc. In current year's engineers has start using the waste materials in structural component and decrease the rate of concrete. This material is under the category of eco-friendly green materials under the carbon foot print and continuous alternate grow without harming the environment. The paper is revealed that the fly ash and cow dung is particle replaced with cement in concrete. The cubes are prepared by the dimension of 150*150*150 mm and M25 grade of concrete are used. The cubes are cure under the period of 7 days, 14days and 28 day. The cubes are tested through the compression testing machine.

KEYWORDS: *Cement, Fly Ash, Cow dung, eco-friendly, urbanization*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Concrete is the mostly used material in infrastructure development and urbanization. As the demand for concrete as a development material has increased, the world production of cement has additionally increased thinking about 1990. The world warming is brought about through using the emission of greenhouse gases such as CO2 to the surroundings by means of the usage of human activities. Among the greenhouse gases, CO2 contributes about 65% to world warming. The cement organisation is accountable for about 6% of all CO2 emissions, due to the fact the manufacturing of one tonne of Portland cement emits about 0.9 tonne-of-CO2-into-the surroundings.

This fuel is additionally in charge for depletion of the ozone layer and as a result for international warming. In addition, the rising cost of cement in creating nations has made it tough for majority of the population, who have low income. Therefore, convenient is a desire to explore for additional cementations resources used for consumption because unfair replacement for cement. A number of researchers have used splendid elements similar to sawdust ash, cow dung ash, rice husk ash, fly ash, granulated blast furnace slag, as partial alternative of cement in concrete. These efforts can help in decreasing the quantity of CO2 emissions emitted in the route of cement production. About 140 Million metric ton fly ash is being generated in India, which has a protected disposal problem, for this because it has been inflicting environmental pollution. Many researchers have proposed use of fly ash in which its application in cement concrete is most regular the use of fly ash in concrete is both inside your budget and modifies the houses of concrete in each the fresh and hardened state, supplying enhancements to workability, energy and abrasion resistance. Malhotra two defined that the emission of CO2 being contributed with the aid of the Portland cement enterprise can be reduced considerably with the aid of using the accelerated use of massive volumes of fly ash and different supplementary cementing substances in the concrete industry. Two The cow dung is bought commencing cow excreta, which is dried in daytime in the form of cake. In many aspects of the growing world, caked and dried cow dung is used as fuel. The gasoline ash is obtained in the shape of black colour. Have suggested that cow dung is a nitrogen wealthy material, potassium, phosphorous and calcium. As these components be able to be used for the partial alternative of cement, therefore, the proportions of these materials had been changed through cement and the rock and brick had been used as coarse aggregate in the teaching of concrete cubes.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

O. Y. Ojedokun (2014) [1] This examination task introduces the outcome on the investigation for the utilization of Cow Dung Ash (CDA) as halfway substitution underway of cement. The investigations were intended to contemplate the impacts of including Cow Dung Ash (CDA) in different rates by weight (10%, 20% and 30%) of concrete and remedy for the times of 7, 14, 21 and 28, days individually before testing for the Compressive qualities. It additionally includes assurance of setting time, Bulk Density, and Workability of Cow Dung Ash in different rates by blending

with Portland bond. The Compressive test outcomes are 21.33 N/mm 3, 21.11 N/mm 3, 11.11 N/mm 3 and 6.00 N/mm3 for 0%, 10%, 20% and 30% supplanting of bond with CDA individually at 28 days. The Workability results gives 40mm, 48mm, 80mm and 100mm individually for 0%, 10%, 20% and 30% supplanting of bond with CDA. Among the primary ends, it ought to be featured that the underlying and last setting time increments as the level of Cow Dung Ash is included, (CDA) has a favourable position that offers delicacy of weight and low warm conductivity, Cow Dung Ash requires greater amount of water as the rate increments in the solid in this manner it has a genuine constraint that must be comprehended before it is put to utilize. Bovine Dung Ash cement is prescribed for utilize just when a ten rate (10%) of Cow Dung Ash is included.

O. Kayali (2008) [2] These investigate on wing debris gentle mass totals in elite cement. These totals possess extraordinary characteristics that make them reasonable for exorbitant quality and superior cement. The significance of the fresh out of the plastic new totals lies fundamentally inside the way that better characteristics are performed without having than development the bond content material. Hence it is suitable to diminish the amount of bond by methods for as much as 20% without influencing the necessary quality. Inevitably, utilizing fly debris to give quality totals should yield sizeable ecological advantages

T. Omoniyi (2014) [3] this report on AN examination regarding the use of bovine waste product rubble as additional Cementations substance in concrete. Concrete was supplanted with bovine waste rubble up to half-hour at five-hitter interim. The droop cone take a look at and starting and last Setting time was sent out on the crisp bond with manure rubble in numerous extent. The after-effect of setting times shows that because the level of farm animal's compost rubble builds, the underlying and last setting time expands individually. It shows the Cow chemical rubble goes concerning as a collection retarder in concrete. The practicality of solid declines because the farm animal's waste product rubble content in bond of solid increments.

S. L Patil (2012) [4] The consistency of concrete has increased with the growth of Fly Ash from (32% for 0%) to (48% for 50%). The commencing placing time has extended from 155 minutes for 0% fly debris to 250 minutes for half of fly debris. The performance of bond strong combo has multiplied from 25 mm (For 0% fly debris) to120 mm (For 25% fly debris). Following ninety days of relieving the solid containing 10% of fly debris, recognized with bond mass, improved a compressive pleasant about 6% greater than the solid besides growth for Ordinary Portland concrete.

Utsev Jain [5] The incomplete substitution of limiting material by using Coconut Shell Ash has accelerated the putting instances with increment in the measure of CSA i.e., the underlying placing time extended from 1 hour 5 minutes at 0% substitution to 3 hours 26 minutes at 30% substitution while the closing placing time elevated from 1 hour 26 minutes at 0% substitution to four hours 22 minutes at 30% substitution.

K. A. Mujedu (2014) [6] It is discovered that fractional substitution of bond by Corn Cob Ash, the compressive exceptional of the strong 3D shapes consistently increments with relieving ages and diminished with increased measure of the stage of Corn Cub Ash and proposed that Corn Cob Ash up to 10% substitution of Ordinary Portland concrete in cement would be precious to admire best advantage of unity gain.

T. S. Abdulkadir (2014) [7] From the above perceptions, it is required the need to heighten the quest for valuable cementations materials (SCMs) for use as incomplete substitute for concrete. A few remarkable specialists have demonstrated that the use of SCMs like Sawdust Ash (SDA), Rice husk Ash (RHA) and wood debris as incomplete substitution of bond in cement and mortar is fruitful. The utilization of SCMs has likewise been built up as one method for diminishing the measure of COR2R emanations and exemplified vitality use related with in bond creation. Solid blends with high Portland bond substance are helpless to breaking and expanded warmth age. These impacts can be controlled in a specific way by utilizing beneficial cementations materials. Consequently, an endeavour has been made to locate the compressive quality of cement by halfway supplanting the bond with cow waste debris

3. MATERIALS USED

3.1. CEMENT

Fig 3.1

Concrete is a fine, delicate, fine compose substance. It is produced using a blend of components that are found in regular materials, for example, limestone, earth, sand as well as shale. At the point when bond is blended with water, it can tie sand and rock into a hard, strong mass called concrete. Portland bond is produced by squashing, processing and proportioning the accompanying materials

1. Lime or calcium oxide, CaO: from limestone, chalk, shells, shale or calcareous shake
2. Silica, SiO2: from sand, old containers, mud or argillaceous shake Alumina, Al2O3: from bauxite, reused aluminum, earth
3. Iron, Fe2O3: from earth, press mineral, piece iron and fly powder
4. Gypsum, CaSO4.2H20: found together with limestone.

3.2. FINE AGGREGATES:

Total, in building and development, material used for mixing with bond, bitumen, lime, gypsum, or different glue to form cement or mortar. the overall provides volume, soundness, protection from wear or disintegration, and different wished physical properties to the finished item.

3.3. FLYASH

Coal-fired electrical and steam generating plants generate fly ash. Usually, coal is pulverized and blown into the combustion chamber of the boiler with water, where it

ignites instantly, generating heat and forming a molten mineral residue

Fig 3.3

3.4. COARSE AGGREGATE

Fig 3.4

The domestically reachable waterway sand at the web site is utilized for the investigation. Properties of factors of concrete and compressive satisfactory of mortar 3D shapes have been found. In second stage, the compressive exceptional of cement has been found. The grouping of cement was once completed via gauging the substances of blend proportions of 1:2:4. The substances have been then blended altogether and Endorsed quantity of water was once introduced and, in a while blended to supply crisp cement

3.5. COWDUNG

The cow dung is exposed to sunlight to dry so that dung cakes are burned after drying to have the cow dung ash collected in brown.

Fig 3.5

METHODLOGY

4. MATERIAL TESTING

4.1. SPECIFIC GRAVITY

1. In solid innovation, particular gravity of totals is made utilization of in design estimation of cement blends.
2. Particular gravity of totals is likewise utilized for computing the compaction factor in connection to usefulness estimations.
3. Particular gravity of total is additionally required to be considered when we manage light weight and overwhelming weight concrete. Normal particular gravity of rocks differs from 2.6 to2.8.
4. The particular gravity of soil solids is controlled by pycno-meter.
5. The blaze or pycno-meter is utilized just for course grained soils.

4.1.1. SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF CEMENT

Weight of empty flask(W1)

Weight of flask + cement(W2)

Weight of flash + cement +kerosene(W3)

Weight of flask + kerosene(W4)

Specific gravity of kerosene=0.79

Specific gravity =(W2-W2)/[(W2-W1)-(W3-W4)*0.79]

Specific gravity of cement is formed to be 3.15

4.1.2. SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF FINE AGGREGATE

Empty weight of the pycno-meter, M1=0.671kg

Weight of pycno-meter +dry sand, M2=1.418kg

Weight of pycno-meter + dry sand +water, M3=1.977kg

Weight of pycno-meter + only water, M4=1.511kg

Based on the above four observation, the specific gravity is calculated as follows

G = (M2 -M2)/ [(M2-M1)-(M3-M4)]

= (1.418-0.671)/ [(1.418-0.671)-(1.977-1.511)

=2.65

4.1.3. SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF COARSE AGGREGATE

Empty weight of the pycno-meter, M1=0,671kg

Weight of pycno-meter + dry aggregate, M2=1.418kg

Weight of pycno-meter + dry aggregate +water, M3=1.977kg

Weight of +only water, M4=1.5kg

Based on the above four observations, the specific gravity is calculated as follows,

G = (M2-M1)/[(M2-M1)-(M3-M4)]

= (1.418-0.671)/[(1.418-0.671)-(1.998-1.5)

=2.66

4.1.4. SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF COWDUNG

Empty weight of the pycno-meter, M1=0,671kg

Weight of pycno-meter + dry cow dung, M2=1.418kg

Weight of pycno-meter + dry cow dung + water, M3=1.977kg

Weight of +only water, M4=1.5kg

Based on the above four observations, the specific gravity is calculated as follows,

G= (M2-M1)/[(M2-M1)-(M3-M4)]

= (1.418-0

4.2. FINENESS OF CEMENT

The fineness of cement has a vital bearing on the rate of hydration and consequently on the charge of obtain of energy and additionally on the price of evolution of heat. Finer cement gives an increased surface region for hydration and subsequently quicker the development of strength. Different cements are floor to specific fineness. The particle dimension fraction below 3microns has been located to have the predominant impact on the energy at one day while3-25-micron fraction has a major influence on the28 day's strength. Increase in fineness of cement is additionally discovered to make bigger the drying shrinkage of concrete.

4.3. INITIAL AND FINAL SETTING TIME

Introductory setting time is viewed as the time slipped by between the minute that the water is added to the bonds to the time that the glue begins losing its Plasticity.

TEST PROCEDURE

1. A sample is taken to be 300 g cement.
2. The glue is filled to the form of vicat's automatic meeting and the plunger of 1mm diameter having length of 50mm is permitted to enter the glue at a separation of 5mm from the base.
3. The time between when the water is added to the bond and the needle enter through a separation of 5mm from base is noted.

The outcome is organized in tabulated in table no.

4. From the table, beginning setting time =90 minutes Last settings
5. A similar system is pursued as that of the underlying final setting time. Here notwithstanding utilizing 1mm diameter needle, 10mm diameter needle is utilized. According to analyse result the setting time for 53 review bonds is 260 minutes.

4.4. MIX DESIGEN

The mix design is calculated through as per **IS 10262: 2009** specification. The concrete mix design is M25 grade of concrete and water content is adopted 0.45

4.5. MOULD PREPARATION

The cube dimension is 150*150*150 mm^3 and is filled with M25 grade of concrete. The compaction is made by tamping rod or steel rod. The specimen is died by 24 hours and de-mould the mould then set into the curing.

4.6. CURING

The moulds are cured under until. The curing period are 7 days ,14days and 28 days period. After the curing period, the moulds are set out into curing and to be tested.

Fig 4.6

5. HARDNESS TEST

5.1. COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH TEST

Concrete is exceptionally solid in pressure it is this property which is made utilization of in current development. The compressive quality of cement is viewed as the essential nature of good concrete. Since it is seen that all properties, for example, solidness bond, resistance to abrasion, improve with enhancement of compressive quality

GRADE OF CONCRETE	7 DAYS OF STRENGTH	14 DAYS STRENGTH	28 DAYS STRENGTH
M25	17	19	20
M25	20	22	25
M25	23.5	21	20

CONCLUSION

In summary, the uncontrolled extraction of natural aggregates for the production of concrete strains the environment, compromising the sustainable development of the construction. The substance creation of recycle residue and normal cement nous has that the quality says consistent for both the materials. Investigation in producing waste material concrete of comparable compressive strength showed that 50% substitute of normal cement. Industrial by product & cow dung thus to be used in concrete will require the characteristic of ingredients used. Subsequently the ecological impacts and the waste can be fundamentally diminished.

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